

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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EXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Attention!

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.—In the late war the superiority of our marksmen in the art of shooting, was strikingly manifested, and not less obvious were the advantages derived therefrom. To this qualification we were chiefly indebted for our victories:—when our troops saw that their bullets mowed down the enemy, whilst themselves sustained but little injury, it taught them to look down upon the boasting veterans from Europe, with contempt. Peace has now returned; but again we may be required to take up arms. Already has the short-sighted monarch of Spain, made to our administration, insolent demands, which may lead to hostilities, and that too, immediately on our Southern borders. Then let us be prepared for the event by the cultivation of those arts which have heretofore sustained us. Let us practise sharp-shooting, and encourage excellence by offering competent rewards to those who are eminent, until we not only astonish the natives on the other side of the big water, but show them that it may be rather dangerous to stand in battle array before western militia, who, in the heat of action, cannot only hit the man aimed at, but place the ball on the very spot they choose, even the eye.

With these views the subscribers propose to have a

Shooting Match

at Manchester, adjoining Lexington, for a valuable two story brick house and lot, together with a Stone Smith Shop, the whole valued at \$3000, or thirty shots at \$100 each, at sixty yards off hand.

Any person paying to the subscriber, either in money or such property as they may agree on, \$100, shall be entitled to make one shot, either by himself or friend, with his own gun, and the nearest shot shall take the house and appurtenances, and a deed shall be made on request.

Captains of Companies are requested to subscribe one shot for each of the Companies, and to send forward their best marksman, by which means a spirit of emulation will be excited amongst the gentlemen composing their command.

The shooting to take place on the second Saturday in March, at which time judges will be chosen, by whom all questions are to be decided.

Applications to be made to William Marshall or Charles Wilkes, to subscribe for shots.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.
Lexington, Ky. United States
of America. 9th Feb. 1816. 7-

Notice

To the Public, and especially TO ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN:
THAT whereas a certain Powhatan Botwright, lately from the state of Virginia, did, agreeably to the laws of this state, marry Miss Lucy Utley on the 23d day of December, 1815—the said Miss Utley, at the time of her marriage with said Botwright, had by her a considerable quantity of money, a part in specie and a part in Kentucky notes, and said Botwright did on the last day of January, 1816, taking the advantage of his wife's absence who had gone to one of the neighbours, and packed up his clothes and all the money, and made his escape.—These are to caution all women not to intermarry with said Botwright, as she is determined to prosecute him, if he marries contrary to the laws of this state or any of the U. States.

LUCY BOTWRIGHT.
February 3, 1816. 6-3

The Editor of the Richmond Argus will please insert the above advertisement three weeks, and send the account to this office.

State of Kentucky,
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT.
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for
Samuel H. Woodson, complainant,
Against
Daniel Gaines, and to her, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Monday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,
JNO. C. WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.
January 23, 1816. 4-8w

A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel, & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTINGS of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STIR-LE IRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old pewter.

Muscattell Raisins.

50 Boxes first quality MUSCATTELL RAISINS for sale, at the store of
A. PARKER & SON.
February 10— 7-2

Mammoth Calf.

An extraordinary animal will be butchered by the subscriber, and the beef offered for sale at his stall in the Lexington Market, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

GEORGE COONS.
7

Storage & Commission Business.
SHULTZ & CHALFANT,
Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kentucky, that they have commenced the Storage and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky. where they will constantly attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c. committed to their care.

They also carry on the
Copper and Tinning Business,
And intend keeping always on hand, a general supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the Pittsburgh prices, without the addition of freight.

N. B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.
February 10-7-2m

Paints, Oil and Varnish.

JOHN STICKNEY,
Respectfully informs the public, he has for sale PAINTS ready prepared for use of every description generally used. Boiled and raw FLAX-SEED OIL, English and American Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, &c.

Also—from his
VARNISH FACTORY,
Copal, Japan, Rosin, and Spirits of Wine Varnish.

and from his
CORDIAL DISTILLERY,
CORDIALS, which may be had
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AT HIS STORE, ON SHORT STREET,
Next to Mr. Holmes's, corner of Cross Street,
Consisting of
Noyau, Orange, Cinnamon and Aniseed,
Orange Bitters, Spirits of Wine, Fresh Currants, &c.—at reduced prices
Lexington, January 31.
5-4

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 21st of August, 1815, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named **CHARLES TOMLINSON**, about 18 years of age. Any person delivering the said apprentice to me, living 9 miles from Lexington and about 1 1/2 from Harrison's mill, shall have the above reward
GEORGE A. RITTER.
February 3, 1816 6-3

For Sale,

Cotton and Wool Machine Cards, from the New York Manufacturing Company, which the subscriber has lately received, and will sell on moderate terms
LEWIS SANDERS.
January 25, 1816. 4-3

Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a **WHITE HORSE**, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old. Nothing peculiar is recollected about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my possession.

NELSON NICHOLAS.
Lexington, January 30, 1816. 6tf

Co-Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of **HAY & WHITMARSH**, in the

Boot and Shoe business,
which will be continued in the Store lately occupied by Hay & Boardman. They have on hand a handsome assortment of ladies and children's SHOES also gentlemen's BOOTS made by J. Whitmore of Baltimore, of the best materials and newest fashions, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

GEORGE HAY,
JOHN WHITMARSH.
Lexington, Jan. 25 6-3w

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, 25th January, 1816. 4-6

Iron Foundry.

The subscriber having commenced an Iron Foundry in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the people of Kentucky in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches—that all kinds of machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—He will also keep on hand an assortment of Flat Irons, Hatter's Irons, Tallow's Irons, Wad Irons, Griddles, Dog Irons, Irons for Wheat Fans, weights, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRUIN.
January 26—4tf

Fayette County, Sct.
Taken up by Adam Keiser, two miles from Lexington, Limestone road, one black Mare, eight years old, fourteen hands high, wart on her nose, no brands, blind in right eye, appraised to 27 dollars 50 cents.—Also, one bay horse colt, eighteen months old, star in the forehead—appraised to 20 dollars.—Also, one spring bay horse colt, appraised to 15 dollars—this 25th day of November, 1815.

O. KEEN, J. P.
6

Taken up by Presley Peak, living in Scott County on Craig's road, about 3 miles from Georgetown, a Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has a star on her forehead, no brands discoverable; appraised to \$15.—Also a Sorrel Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, has a blaze down his face, the near hind and fore feet white, branded R. S. on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$30

JAMES PATTERSON.
December 16th, 1815 7-3

Lexington Library.

FORFEITURES.

The following resolution passed the Board of Directors January 12, 1816.

"RESOLVED, That the Directors will not receive the shares of all the Shareholders who may be in arrears to the Library, for three semi-annual contributions, unless within three months from the date hereof, the said Shareholders shall have paid up all their dues."

Shareholders in arrears, and the balance due by each, may be seen at the Library.

By order **THOMAS M. PRENTISS,**
Librarian.
January 20, 1816.

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Eljah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BAXTON and Mr. PARKER, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BALENCH, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and Spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c.
for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 5-4
N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6-

To Rent,

The Dwelling part of the house at present in my possession, next to Gist, Metcalf and Co's store, on Main street. The conveniences attached to it are well calculated for a family—for terms apply to Thomas January, Esq.

WILLIAM GRIMES, Jr.
February 2—6-2

For Rent,

That commodious and pleasantly situated house on Poplar-Road, at present in the occupation of John McKinley, Esq.—For terms apply to
C. BRADFORD.
Jan 29, 1816. 5-1

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug 23. 36-

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens's,
Glass & China Wares;
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—57

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-4f

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross Street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4f

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tiersces,
20 half Tiersces,
20 Barrels and
Best Green COPPERAS

100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscattell RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeschy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of
PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Alces Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Aniseed	Guaiac
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jalap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Castor Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.
Anderson's Pills
Lee's N. L. B. Pills
Hooper's Pills
Batesman's Drops
British Oil
Turlington's Balsom
Itch Ointment

Annatto
Allum
Red Wood
Log Wood
Fustic
Aquafortis

Spanish Brown
Whitening
White Lead
Drop Lake
Cromic Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat Yellow
Lined Oil
Spts Turpentine

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

John Norton,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tf

NOTICE.
The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.
January 1, 1816.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.
WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler; also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES
THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

A Bargain.

FOR SALE,

The Confectionary Store,
KNOWN by the name of John D. Duncan, on Mill-Street, Lexington—It will be sold either by wholesale or retail, or by lots, suitable to purchasers. Country Merchants may be provided with

Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Glass Jars, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

On very moderate terms.
Should not the Store be disposed of before the 12th of next February, then it will be sold by lots at Public Auction.

The House is to be rented, and possession will be given immediately after the sale of the store.
January 20, 1816. 4-tf

Robert A. Gatewood
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816.

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,
A QUANTITY OF
Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware, Rice, Copperas & Logwood,
And a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,
By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY,
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-4f

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck,
Mace,	Sweet & Castor Oil,
Cloves,	Scots & Moccoba Snuff,
Allspice,	New-England Cheese,
Black Pepper,	Salt,
Cayenne do	Shad,
Nutmegs,	Herrings,
Cinnamon,	Washing Balls,
Mustard,	Shaving Soap,
Indigo,	Pine,
Madder,	Wooden Cocks,
Copperas,	Overalls,
Brimstone,	JAMAICA SPIRITS,
WINE,	WHISKEY

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington
Nov. 25, 1815 48-4f

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of
FASHIONABLE MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.
Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

12 1/2 Cents Reward

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Clear Creek, Woodford county, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business, named **LEWIS CLAXTON**, about eighteen years of age—the above reward will be given, if said boy is delivered to me, but no expenses paid.

JOHN FARRA.
January 27-7-3tp

Stills for Sale
The Subscriber has on hand, 8 stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7f-

For Sale or Rent.

The two story BRICK HOUSE on Water-street, immediately below the new Market House. For terms apply to
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1816. 7f-

Washington City, Jan. 29, 1815.
OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.
To the House of Representatives,
of the United States:
In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.
JAMES MADISON.
January 26th, 1815.

Translation of a letter, from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Dec. 30, 1815.

Sir—The diplomatic relations between the king, my master, and the United States, being happily restored, and both governments being disposed, mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the President of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is: that the direct and official relations between Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida, which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several parts of negotiation, will not, in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my impunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious, that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, the interrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New Spain; and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the king, my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Caxar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity, which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (los enganches publicos); the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friendly and neighboring power; neither threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the President of the first of September last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest ardor and rancor, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an ad red monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting, in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of Minister to the United States, from the self-styled Mexican Congress, who has delivered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of the Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king, my master, to require of this government, to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the President orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo, Anaya Ortez, the self-styled Minister, Manuel de Herrera, Doctor Robinson, Humbert, Majors Pierre and Preire and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigor, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disbanded and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The President cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognising no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is engaged by his republic with watching over its security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the U. States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the President and yourself, that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary

tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually-perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master, gives information, with positive and notorious proofs, to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this: that the President will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the U. States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthage, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authorities of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solid stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholly effects on the interest and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthage, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and that it is consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are in all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose, that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an express order to request, (soliciter,) in the name of the king, my master. I prompt interposition of the President, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition towards Spain, an evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions and injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; as means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both states; and finally, a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negotiations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix for ever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the President gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendent importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency, and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king, my master, will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed.) LUIS DE ONIS.
Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.
Hon James Monroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a Note of the 2nd January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

Sir—Since the last note I had the honour to address you, under the date of the 30th of December, I have received positive information that the expedition which the traitor Toledo was preparing in New Orleans, against the dominions of the King, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of two bodies of troops, one thousand men from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in twenty-four days to the army of the insurgents. I abstain, sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the President will easily perceive that if the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, continue as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the gang of desperadoes, headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Hernandez, Suterier, Itri, doctor Robinson, majors Euric and Preire, and their followers, the king, my master, will have reason to suspect, that if those meetings are not authorized by the government they are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly disposition of his excellency the President, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honor to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole Union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these incendiaries. The European wars being terminated, his majesty will be able to direct all his attention and his powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induce him to wish to re-establish order among the seduced, rather by mildness than by the force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by the citizens of this republic, with arms ammunition, and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the head of this administration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this republic by the independence of South America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re-establish, on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments.—This sincere desire, will, I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present an hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican

empire erects itself into an independent state; that it adopts the same constitution of this confederation; establishes a complete system of legislation; and, finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty in the same full extent as this republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the United States; the soil richer and more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labor, wood, houses, clothing, &c. are, in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, and so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigration from Europe? and, what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in a word, their general instruction, and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these states? I flatter myself that this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king, my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors, that hide themselves in these states with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the President, that the orders I claim in his catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country, to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these important points, and have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State to the Chevalier de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, Jan. 16, 1816.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 30th December, and 2d of Jan and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and thirdly, that the flags of Carthage, the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the U. States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the United States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the United States affords the proper answer, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for those spoliations, was agreed to and signed by a Minister duly authorized by each government, but its ratification, though negotiated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period, too, the deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, those acts, so hostile in their nature, and injurious in their effects, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens, the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures to this effect were made to the Spanish government, and rejected.—Being renewed, the Minister of the U. States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negotiation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which it was presumed, the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as, it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added, a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards to Madrid, to invite a negotiation for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of the Perdido, which, by her cession of Louisiana, and its transfer to the U. States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was

susceptible it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the United States have acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which, it was supposed, she might be desirous of obtaining.—By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled, to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice, by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only, that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt; it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American Ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the United States perfectly free, to pursue such course, as in their judgment a just regard to the honor, rights, and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of the Peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the U. States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer, in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorize, by British troops, and British agents, in Florida, and through that province, with the Creeks and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the U. States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put into possession of West-Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the U. States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the River Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right establishment by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the U. States demand the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, it is presumed, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into as well while it is in the occupancy of the U. States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mentioned, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the U. States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disbanded and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what points these men are collected or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain, beyond the actual opinion of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded.—If such force is collected, or collecting, within the United States for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces. I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being, at the same time, several competitors, each party bearing its appropriate flag, the President thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition

of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the difference and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the U. States, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without adverting to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respects to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measures to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West-Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the U. States for the purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the President, and the proclamation lately issued by the President himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonies. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage; that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the U. S. have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the U. States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. It does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government with the failure be imputable. The U. States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 3d of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the President, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

NEW-YORK, January 29.
IMPORTANT LETTER.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the very interesting translation below. Marshal Moncey's letter to Louis the Eighteenth, was written on the occasion of his refusing to preside in a court-martial at the trial of Marshal Ney. The reader will recollect that this refusal of Moncey was treated as contumacy, and he was ordered to be imprisoned for three months. This document is worthy of preservation with Carnot's Memoire—Indeed, Carnot and Moncey seem to be the *Judiths* of France: While Soult, who immortalized his name by his sword, has sullied it by his pen; paying court to Louis, by branding Napoleon as a usurper, an illegitimate monarch; and many others barter principle for safety, these worthies stand firm; amidst proscription, spoliation and desolation, anxious only to save their character from the common ruin.—Marshal Moncey's letter was circulated in manuscript like M. Fouché's second memoir, and this translation is made from a manuscript copy received in New York.—It truly consists of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," and well becomes a marshal of France. It is apparent from this letter,—connected with the famous speeches of the duke of Richelieu, aide-camp governor of the Crimea, that the gallant Ney was the marked victim of "Alexander the Deceiver."—Whether England or Russia have the precedence in treachery on France, is difficult to determine: Russia has most men—England most money. If Alexander's agent stood forward in the French chamber to demand the blood of the brave, Wellington held not back. The comparison brings to recollection the seat of power in the family of Themistocles, where the son ruled the father by governing the mother. So England, who pays all, probably sways all; having a right to command her mercenary Russians, Austrians, Dutch and Prussians. But, we crave pardon for indulging in pleasantry, when the fall of heroes, the prostration of nations, and the total discomfiture of the rights of man in Europe are enough to fix the most volatile spirits in solemnity, or sink them in grief. Columbian.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MONCEY,
To Louis XVIII. on his refusal to sit on the Court-Martial for the trial of Marshal Ney.

Sire—Will your majesty permit me to raise my feeble voice to you? Will it be permitted to one who has never deviated from the path of honor, to call the attention of his sovereign to the dangers that menace his person and his kingdom? Yes, Sire, nothing less than the imminent dangers of the state, would allow me to express myself to you with the frankness which you ought to expect from all your faithful subjects, and especially from your marshals—from those who dared to uplift their voice, on the most difficult occasions, when the absolute will and blind ambition of a master were every thing, and the counsels of wisdom and prudence were nothing.

I believe, that after my letter of yesterday to the minister of war, he would have judged sufficient the reasons which I gave for refusing to sit in a court-martial where I could not preside. I find myself mistaken, as he has transmitted me a positive order from your majesty on this subject.

Elked in the cruel dilemma of offending your majesty or of disobeying the dictates of my conscience, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether marshal Ney is guilty or innocent—Your justice and the equity of his judges will answer it to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your majesty, is the critical position into which you are rushing. Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great? The humiliation of France, is it not pushed to the last extreme? And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then, you are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh, sire! if those who direct your councils had only in view your good, they would tell you that never did the scaffold make friends—Do they then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the allies who require of France? But, sire, is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them? They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship; they have required securities from those they came to deliver; they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy to deliver up their arms; and in two-thirds of the Kingdom there remains not a single man at his colours; not a single piece of cannon is harnessed. They have demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out it is because their commandants cannot believe your majesty has ordered their surrender. So much condescension ought surely to have softened their passions.—But, no! they wish to render your majesty odious to your subjects! they wish to guard against every possible danger by striking off the heads of those soldiers and statesmen whose names they cannot bear without being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let then a French general be allowed to say in the face of Europe, that if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased their conquests with their valor and blood. Let your majesty consider—will the allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, and not to strengthen your throne, which is more shaken by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is to be ours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies? You have none. Your fortresses? They are in the power of the allies! Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen? Their heads will have fallen! Will you then resort to the people—to that people so much humiliated, so much despised? Is it to those who formed your councils? The recollection of the month of March, 1815, must shew your majesty what you have to expect from their zeal and attachment. There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of your allies and our enemies. Have you then forgotten that in order to gratify the man who occupied your throne, they refused you one after another an asylum in their dominions? So completely had they recognised his legitimacy that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negotiate with him? Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of when they negotiated at Chateaux? Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the Congress of Vienna, was your majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh, sire, the man of Elba may have had correspondencies and intelligence in France; but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has the admiral who was entrusted with the superintendence of the island been executed? Had not the king of Prussia 30,000 men near our frontiers who might have marched upon Paris and reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed in battery before your palace and pointed against your residence? And yet you can rely on the generosity of your allies! And yet under such circumstances you require me to take my seat in a tribunal where I shall perhaps figure in my turn not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar! Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune, and *** and so many others, glitter before my eyes, and shall I in my own person sanction a judicial murder? Ah no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of her oppressors? No, sire! you yourself cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be sullied in a single day? Shall my locks bleached under the helmet be only proofs of my shame? No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country.—My life, my fortune, all that I possess or enjoy, is at the service of my king and country; but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can reach it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where were the accusers of marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during 25 years of perils and labors? And in Russia and the allies cannot pardon the conqueror of the Moskwa, CAN FRANCE FORGET THE VALIANT HERO OF THE BURESSA?—Sire, in the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remnant of the army: in that army I had relations, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs) who had served under me: and shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children, so many wives for their husbands? No sire! if I cannot save my country and my own life, I will at least save my honor: and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of country. Reflect sire! this is perhaps the last time that truth will reach your throne: it is both dangerous and unwise to push the brave to despair. Where is there, I will not say the marshal, but the man of honor, who is not compelled to regret not having sought death on the fatal field of Waterloo? and perhaps if the unfortunate Ney had done there what he had so often done before, he would not have been this day dragged before a court martial, and those who demand his death would have been seeking his protection. Excuse, sire, the frankness of an old marshal, who has always kept clear of intrigues, has known only his country and his profession; he believes that the same voice which was

raised against the invasion of Spain and the war with Russia, might also speak the language of truth to the best of kings; the father of his subjects. If frankness is a virtue, it is not, I am conscious, the most profitable of the virtues, since although I am the eldest of the marshals, I am also the poorest.

I will not disguise the dangers in which the step I have taken may involve me, nor the disgrace it may draw down upon me from the vengeance of courtiers; but if I have been fortunate enough to enlighten your majesty as to your true interests, I shall consider myself as but too happy, whatever may be the consequence, and if in descending to the tomb I may say with one of your ancestors,—*All is lost, except honor*—I shall die contented.

MONCEY, Duc de Cornegliano.
[A gentleman recently arrived from Paris, asserts confidently, and relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for de-throning Louis the Eighteenth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned. As the Prussians and English sought the destruction of France, and the French, her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long-suspended intercourse with Louis, a few weeks before the execution of marshal Ney. This mysterious affair was probably carried on with the knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who to save himself, would passively comply with all their orders, &c. &c. Several of the French engaged in the project retired to Prussia, by the permission and favour of Prussian officers.—The French, themselves, could not agree; some being in favour of the duke of Orleans; others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.

M. Carnot and other illustrious officers, are reported to have gone into Prussia; but this appears improbable.]

FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.
Our letters from Paris (says the London Morning Chronicle) grow every day more and more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a secret committee was formed, in which was actually proposed:

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.
 2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the usurpation; and
 3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.
- These measures, if carried into execution, would have made one million free hundred thousand victims! This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive; and by amendments the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about a million of human victims. *Ab.*

FROM CARTHAGENA.
Capture of Carthage, by the Royal Troops, commanded by General Morillo.
The Havana Diary of the 3d January has been received, containing the official account of the surrender of Carthage, at discretion, to the Royal Army under Gen. Morillo, on the 6th of December last. The troops committed no excess, and the city being destitute of provisions, Gen. Morillo, on the 6th of December last, the troops committed no excess, and the city being destitute of provisions, Gen. Morillo directed 2000 head of cattle to be brought in for the use of the inhabitants. *(Continued.)*

The Fayette Hospital.
The subscribers for the founding and establishing an Hospital in the vicinity of Lexington, for the relief of lunatics, and other distressed and sick poor of our country, are hereby informed, that the legislature of the state "at their last session," have incorporated them, under the name of "The Contributors to the Fayette Hospital," and have appointed the 1st day of March next for their meeting, for the purpose of electing five fit and suitable persons from their own number, to purchase a piece of ground on which to erect said building, and for other purposes mentioned in said law. The names of the Contributors as far as at this time known are, as follow, viz:

Alex. Parker	Michael Fishel
Trotter, Scott & Co.	Adam Rankin
John W. Hunt	Robert Miller
Geo. Trotter, Jr.	E. McCullough
Thomas January	Tandy & Castleman
Lewis Sanders	Robert Frazer
J. & D. Macconn	Robert H. M'Nair
Andrew M'Calla	J. Postlethwait
T. D. Owings	John H. Morton
Sam. Trotter	John Hart
F. Ridgely	John B. January
John Bradford	Saml. Ayres
H. Higgins & J. D. Young	Asa Farrow
David Williamson	Thomas Tibbatts
Mrs. Eleanor Hart	E. W. Craig
Benjamin Stout	Robert Holmes
William Morton	Sanford Keen
Thos. H. Pindell	J. B. Boswell
William Leavy	Maddox Fisher
John Pope	E. Yeiser
B. Warfield	David & J. Todd
Daniel Bradford	Fisher & Layton
Hatterson Bain	C. Coyle
	James Wier

It is proposed that the meeting shall be held at the court house at 3 o'clock on the said 1st March—and it is hoped it will be general.

A CONTRIBUTOR.
Lexington, February 17, 1816. 8-2

Poplar Trees
From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application. Feb 14. 8

Notice
We forewarn all persons from trading for any notes given some months past to David Williamson, for one hundred dollars, for a lottery ticket—as we do not intend to pay said notes unless compelled by law.

C. WELMAN.
THOMAS LONG

February 16.

Notice is Hereby Given,
To all whom it may Concern.

That I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at the February Term, and the survey or of said county, on Thursday, the 21st of March next, to run the lines around my land on which I reside and remark the same, and place stones where the corners are defaced or rotten down; and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.

JOHN PARKER.
February 15 1816. 8-3

Notice.
All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

JAMES MAXWELL.
February 19. 8

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON MONDAY FEBRUARY 19.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

THE TAXES.
In no part of the union, we are authorised to say, were taxes ever paid more cheerfully, than are the war taxes paid at the collector's office in this district. However exceptionable many of them are in principle—however inconvenient some are in practice—however impolitic those are which bear on domestic manufactures; and as unjust as such are which fall almost exclusively on the West; still, all are paid by the great mass of the people without murmur. We believe the same temper is displayed in other parts of the state—and it should be so; for Kentucky called for the war; and it is as right that she should bear willingly a part of the cost, as to support it in the day of battle. The federalists, therefore, who had so despicable an opinion of the virtue and public spirit of the people, as to calculate on a change of public opinion being produced by the burdens and temporary evils of the war, and saw in them the ladder by which they would rise into power—we are pleased to see, will find themselves mistaken.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
A most vexatious Treasury arrangement, is now in operation in this district—that of refusing to take Current bank paper in discharge of direct and other taxes—even Ohio and Tennessee paper, the former of which, composes five-sixths of the current medium of the state being rejected. The consequence has been to oblige numbers of citizens to shave the paper which they had scraped together to pay their taxes for Kentucky paper, very little of which comparatively speaking, is in circulation.—Why this arrangement! Because, say the collectors, our state bank does not receive Ohio paper—A bad reason indeed, because the latter will suit the Treasury as well, and if our bank does not receive it, it is current throughout the state, and received as cash in all payments. Indeed, but a short time has elapsed since our banks received it, and they do now, wherever a debt is due to them which must be paid. Besides, the same paper is received in Ohio for taxes; and there can be no very good reason for refusing it here, as it will answer for all Treasury payments in the neighboring states. Query—Is no speculation connected with this arrangement! We hope our Members in Congress will inquire into these things, and relieve the people if it be in their power from much embarrassment, loss & trouble. Memo.—There is no doubt that every debt which the government owe in Kentucky, would be cheerfully received in Ohio paper.

Gen. Serrurier, late French Minister, is about to depart from the United States.

United States vessels being permanently excluded from all trade to the possessions owned by the principal European powers in the W. Indies, and on the continent of America.—Mr. King of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution to instruct the committee of Foreign relations to report on the expediency of prohibiting in like manner the vessels of such powers from trading between those possessions and the United States.—The motion also contemplates an inquiry into the policy of increasing the duties on such vessels and their cargoes.

Commodore Chauncey has departed from the city of Washington to take command of the Washington 74, which is about to sail for the Mediterranean.—Commodore Perry has already sailed to the Java 44. Reports are, that these ships sail in consequence of some indications of a new war with Algiers; the day being disastisfied with the humiliating treaty which Decatur compelled him to ratify, and being also displeased that a corvette which had been taken from him, was not restored. It will be recollected that she is detained by the Spanish government at Carthage.

A late arrival from France, brings news, that arrests of the distinguished patriots of the late war, continue to be made—and threats are held out in the Paris papers, of a general system of confiscation of property being resorted to.—A London paper states, that 50 cases of presents from the emperor Alexander to the emperor Napoleon, have arrived in England, on their way to St. Helena.

Something good at last out of Nazareth.
The continental power of Europe have by treaty agreed to abolish the African trade in both black and white slaves. For the purpose of putting an end to the latter, they agree to keep in the end 45,000 men to operate against the Barbary powers, until that object is accomplished, and to support it with a competent naval force. It is said also to be their intention, to model the forms of government of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, in such way as to afford a guarantee against the return of their piratical depredations on the civilized powers; and that the Grand Turk remains neutral in the war, and is to receive guarantees of his European possessions. Decatur's late triumph over Algiers, has probably contributed much to shake the allies into those measures.

We are authorised to state (says the Frankfort Argus) that Gen. Wm. Lewis requests, not to be considered as a Candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, at the approaching General Election. Circumstances which have transpired since he was announced as a Candidate, and which will engage his entire attention for some time, compel him to decline the solicitations of his friends.

Kentucky Legislature.

[Extracted from the Palladium.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

The bill from the Senate to raise certain officers, fees, which raises the salary of the Governor to \$2,400; of the Auditor to \$2,000; of the Register to \$1,500; of the Treasurer to \$1,200; of the Secretary of State to \$800; was taken into consideration. Mr. Daniel moved to strike out four hundred from the salary of governor. It carried in the affirmative. Motions were then made by different members to insert smaller sums than four hundred, in lieu of that struck out—which were all negatived; so the salary was left at \$2,000. Messrs. Hughes, South, Emmerson, &c. took the most conspicuous part in opposition to the sa-

lary of \$2,400.—Messrs. Rowan, Mills, Blackburn, &c. were conspicuous in favor of it. They stated that the expenses of the present governor, incurred in consequence of his residence at Frankfort, exceeded his salary \$1,000, according to his own calculation. Consequently, the salary of \$2,000 will be insufficient to maintain the next governor, who may have a family, by two or three hundred dollars. The state at the same time has a surplus of forty thousand dollars, deposited in the bank of Kentucky, on which that institution is making 10 per cent or four thousand dollars annually. The bank however being very poor, and without influence in the councils of the state, it may be well enough to let her pocket this sum gratis, although the most frugal governor should be brought in debt by his office 2 or 300 dollars annually. The bill was finally passed by a large majority.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
To the University Bill, Mr. Mills offered an amendment to make the governor and judges of the supreme court trustees *ex officio*, which passed in the affirmative. Mr. Harrison offered an engrossed rider, to remove the institution to Danville. The yeas and nays being taken, it passed in the negative, 35 to 37. Mr. Rowan then moved to refer the bill to the select committee to whom the petition of Mr. Bishop was referred. Considerable debate took place on this motion; the friends of committing reiterated again and again the old cry of *hear! hear! hear the trustees*, before you condemn them. And they were told again that the trustees had been amply heard; that no evidence or information but that furnished by the majority of the board, had come before the committee of the house: that they were not arraigned as criminals, but that the question was one of policy, as to a reform of the institution; and that the object of the motion was to defeat the bill by delay. Rowan and Emmerson spoke in favor of it, and F. Johnson and Mills against it. Mr. Beauchamp moved to lay the bill on the table till morning, that the report of the committee on Bishop's petition might be heard before the vote was taken.—Messrs. Beauchamp, Emmerson and Rowan, advocated the motion: and Messrs. Blackburn, Payne and F. Johnson, opposed it. The latter expressed his astonishment at the pertinacity with which the trustees had clung to their offices—they held the University in trust for the public, and when the public voice and a great majority of the legislature had declared that the people were dissatisfied with the manner in which they had discharged that trust, he was astonished at the indelicacy of feeling which could still so tenaciously cling to the institution, and make such efforts by themselves and their friends to retain their places. It was shewn that there was no material connexion between the case of Mr. Bishop, and the bill respecting the trustees. Both the motions to commit and to postpone were then negatived.

The question on the passage of the bill recurred.—Mr. Rowan made a speech against it, which was uncommonly feeble, as to argument, and incorrect as to matters of fact. When he sat down, Mr. South called for the previous question, as it was now very late in the evening.—He again withdrew it, to permit Mr. Emmerson to offer another rider to the bill, to remove the institution to some tavern in Mercer county. Mr. Emmerson informed the house, that on this rider, and on the passage of the bill, he intended to speak at least till 10 o'clock at night. Having spoke (it speaking it may be called) a considerable time, and after being repeatedly called to order, Mr. Rowan, the commander in chief of the federal party in the legislature, whispered to him to sit down, which he presently obeyed. His rider was neglected, and the yeas and nays being taken on the passage of the bill, it carried in the affirmative, 47 to 17; the names will be given hereafter.

On Thursday Friday and Saturday, the legislature was chiefly employed in reading and passing a great many bills without much discussion. A list of them will be given in our next, together with some account of the progress of the most important, through the legislature. In the senate, a considerable portion of Thursday and Friday was spent in the trial of Col. Philip White, on a charge of contempt and breach of privilege, in having written, not published, a hand bill, arraigning certain members of that body for official misconduct. A history of the trial will be given in our next: and we shall not fail to animadvert on the despotic power usurped by the senate in this case, by which they would completely prostrate the liberty of speech and of the press in this commonwealth. We shall let them know, that we at least are not yet intimidated, nor ready to succumb to this monstrous usurpation. We are not yet afraid, in this free country, to stare power in the face, and bid defiance to its usurped privileges and arbitrary decisions. Even a *Boston Senate*, on a late occasion, shrunk from the exercise of such power as this. As the disciples of a press constitutionally free, we will practically assert our right, to "examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of the government," until *physical power*, shall put us down.

For Rent,
The House and Stable,
Fronting the New Market-House—Apply to JOHN L. MARTIN, or DAVID MEGOWAN.
February 19. 8-4

Cellar to Rent.
The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church, Apply to
J. IN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery

Tammany Society.
A special meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their great Wigwam, on Thursday the 22d inst. precisely at the rising of the sun.
By order,
JAMES W. PALMER.
Month of Colds 20th,
Y D 324

ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 2d instant,
at 10 o'clock,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Esq. will deliver a Long Talk before the Tammany Society, in Mr. M'Chord's Church. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

Thomas Dye Owings,
Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite Colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all Brokerage and Commission Business, transacted.
Cincinnati, February 19—51

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz:
Cannon, cartridges and cannon locks.
Ball, round, grape, canister and lead.
Salt-peter, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle-axes.
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1.8 of 12 ozs. 1.8th of 24 ozs. 1.8th of 26 ozs. 1.4 of 28 ozs. 1.4th of 32 ozs. and 1.8th of 34 ozs. Copper bolts; spikes, sheathing nails assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets.
Anchors from 500 to 800 lbs.
Iron Kedge, Hemp, American.
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine.
Iron for shipping
Staves—lager pipe, hoghead and gang-cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets.
Flannel and wildbore for cartridges.
Lignum Vitæ and paints.
To be delivered either at Washington, New-York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish for the use of the Navy made by _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the commissioners will enter into contracts and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President
Of the Board of Navy Commissioners.
January 20. 8-31

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, the 11th of March next, at the court house door in the town of Lexington, for ready money, two likely young negro fellows, Willis & George, deeded by Robert Grinstead to me, as trust, to secure Robert Holmes and James McConnell from any damage that might accrue from their endorsement of a note specified in the deed of trust. The attendance will be given.

J. W. STOUT.
February 19. 8

E. B. PEARSON.
Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices.
February 12—8-4

ATTENTION!
You are hereby requested to attend at the Public Square, at 10 o'clock, a. m. on the 22d instant. It is unnecessary to state the object. The corps, since its establishment, has ever been in the habit, not only of recollecting but of honoring the day which gave birth to the father of our liberties.
By order of Captain Levi L. Todd,
JAMES MEGOWAN, 1st Serg't.

Mississinimi Troop, ATTENTION!
The Mississinimi Troop of Cavalry will parade on Thursday, the 22d inst. to join in the celebration of that day which gave birth to our immortal Washington, the Father of our Independence, it is hoped every member will attend in complete uniform, on the public square, at 9 o'clock, a. m. precisely.
By order of the Lieutenant Colonel,
A. M. FIELD, Ord. Serg't.

Sheriff's Planks,
For Sale at this Office.

Commission Business,
IN LEXINGTON, KEN.
Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A
COMMISSION HOUSE
IN THIS TOWN,
Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. Robinson & Co.
Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.
REFERENCES.
William Leavy, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen, E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely, Thomas Scott, Robert Miller, Eastburn, Kirk, & Co., Isaac Riley, George Poyzer, Merchants, Lex. Merchants, Baltimore. Merchants, Philadelphia. Booksellers, New-York. Com. Mer. Nashville.
December 15th, 1815. 51

Just Received
AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
Wholesale.
By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern, **AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF**
Elegant Fancy Goods,
Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.
LANE & TAYLOR.
Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf
N. B. Wm. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Nails and Brads.
The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.
The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

FOR SALE,
THE PLANTATION
Whereon the subscriber now resides,
CONTAINING
Two hundred & twenty Acres.
SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,
THOMAS PEEBLES.
Nov. 8 45-tf

To the Public.
MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of **SADDLERY & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.**—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one testimony I believe exists among them, in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.
I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.
J. BRYAN.
STOP THE RUNAWAY!
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.
JAMES DEVERS.
October 16, 1815. 45-tf

WHEAT.
60,000 bushels of Wheat
WANTED AT THE
ALLUVION MILLS.
THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where
FRESH FOUR
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,
may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good clean, merchantable Wheat.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Nov. 18, 1815. 47-

ENGRAVING.
Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4. 49

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,
Continues to carry on the
Confectionary Business,
In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-
fits, Syrups, Cordials,
and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them, is that, impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.
Oct. 7, 1815 41-tf

Wanted Immediately,
TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS.
B. KARRICK.
Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf

Hatters look at this!
The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goat. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDEL'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WAIRE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
ROSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, Heirs and Representatives of Thomas Shore, deceased.
Take Notice,
THAT on the 20th day of March next, at the City Hotel in the City of New-York, between the hours of 10 in the morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take the depositions of Beverly Robinson, Benjamin Ledyard, William Mease and Thomas Cooper, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery depending & undetermined in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and George Johnson and you are defendants.
JAMES HUGHES.
Frankfort, Kentucky, }
January 25, 1816. } 5-4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
Hay & Bordan
HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.
GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52-
GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A Female Servant,
WHO is well acquainted with washing and ironing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will be given. Enquire of
THE PRINTER.
January 1, 1816. 1-tf

WAGONS.
A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-tf

New Fashionable Goods.
E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.
A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.
Lexington September 4th, 1815.
P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Bartlett & Cox,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.
WHEAT.
THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.
6th November, 1815. 45-tf

To Rent.
The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square—Inquire of
THE PRINTER
January 22. 4-

For Sale,
Any Quantity of SALT,
Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mount Sterling.
WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

WHEAT.
The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for two weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,
To be delivered early in the season.
LEWIS SANDERS.
October 9, 1815. 41-tf

For Sale,
2000 gallons prime old WHISKY—Inquire of
DOWNING & GRANT.
October 7. 41-tf

For Sale,
EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE
Flax Seed Oil,
SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Sepaginary Lot.
W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 23, 1815. 39-

Doctor Joseph Boswell
HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near his factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39tf September 23d, 1815.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
THE Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES HERAN.
The business will still be carried on, at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.
JAMES MAXWELL.
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

WANTED
A NEGRO WOMAN,
ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
Oct. 7, 1815. 41-tf

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Brass Foundry.
The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupello for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favours he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

Removal.
I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's clothes, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.
THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24t

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Doctor Briggs,
[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia,]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamaek, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.
49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.
The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Hogs Bristles.
CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-tf

Wanted to Rent,
A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1. 49

Dissolution of Partnership.
CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE,
Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the said firm.
C. COYLE.
J. COYLE.
January 17, 1816.

Cornelius Coyle
Will still continue to keep at his store at the corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice and superior assortment of
FRESH GOODS,
very recently imported, and in point of quality surpassed by none in the state, which will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.—He has on hand, together with others too tedious to mention, the following articles—
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and second Cloth
do do Cassimeres
Kersey, Molestin, and plain Coatings
Plains and Bookings
Rose, Point and Duffel Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Stockinets and Bedford Cord
Cords and Velveteens
Black and coloured Bumbazets
Toiletens and Swansdown
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Silk do do
Colour'd and white Marseilles
6-4, 4-4 and 9-8 light and dark Gingham
Colour'd Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Leno and British Book Muslin
6-4 and 4-4 super Book Muslin
4-4 Mull do do
6-4 and 4-4 super fig'd and Japan do
4-4 and 7-8 Shirting Cambricks
Irish Linen and Table Diaper
Coarse and super Calicos
Furniture do
Dimities do
Canton Crapes
Levantine, Florences and Florentine
Satin and Virginias
Long and short Kid Gloves
Beaver do
Silk Shawls and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs
Cotton do and Madras do
Merino Shawls
5-4 and 6-4 Levantine Silk Shawls
Madeira Wine
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirits
A general assortment of Groceries
China and Queens' Ware
Ironmongery, &c. &c.
January 27, 1816. 5-

Wm. Robinson & Co.
Have just received a small Consignment from a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of
Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and Brads by the 1000,
Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.
5-t January 29, 1816
ALEXANDER PARKER & SON,
Have just received at their stand on Main Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware, and
Quensware,
which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815. 50-tf

Last Notice.
THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 3d, 1815. 41-

David Todd
HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.
34 August 17

For Sale or to Rent,
THAT well improved LOT on Curd's Road, within the town bounds, together with all the apparatus necessary for making brick, formerly the property of Thomas Lemon, dec.—It is needless to mention the advantages arising from this Lot as a Brick Yard, as any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises.
ALSO FOR SALE, THAT
Elegant Building Lot,
Adjoining the present residence of Mr. Joseph Barbee, on High-street.—A good bargain may be had in the above property by paying one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, as to suit the purchaser.
JAMES LEMON, Senr.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1816. 5-

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER GRAYSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 6th 1815.—37-tf

Hatters, Look Here
The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. DAIN.

DANCING SCHOOL.
JOHN DARRAC
WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavotte de Vestris, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.
An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.
THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.
Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 33

For Sale
A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,
An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE EIRK OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.
Jan. 7. 2-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership
Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,
Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by MCALLA, GAINES & Co. at all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.
L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest-fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the Tower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 2, 1815.